

# The Weekly News.

BY HENRI F. MIDDLETON.

VOL. 18:—NO. 5.

SHELBYVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1857.

\$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE NO: 889.

## The Weekly Shelby News.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

or, \$2 30 payable within months after subscribing at which time all subscriptions will be considered as cash, and chargeable with interest. No paper discontinued, except at the option of the Editor until all arrears are paid. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Any person procuring a FIVE subscribers and remitting us \$10, will receive a copy one gratis. 50 copies \$30; and larger clubs at the same rate.

The circulation of the Shelby Weekly News is large, and is constantly increasing. As a medium of communicating with the public, its general and wide circulation affords an opportunity.

For the better convenience of advertisers we have altered the word square to inch as the square in our column is one inch long.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
For each inch in length or less, first insertion, \$1 00  
Each additional insertion, per inch, . . . . . 25  
For transient advertising, one week, . . . . . 12 00  
For one inch, or less, twelve months, . . . . . 12 00  
For six inches (quarter of a column) twelve months, or a column three months, . . . . . 30 00  
For twelve inches (half of a column) twelve months, or a column six months, . . . . . 40 00  
For twenty-four inches (one column) one year, 60 00  
Posting notices, each annual, . . . . . 1 50

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of altering their advertisements four times during the year. More frequent changes will be charged for.

Advertisements not considered by the year, half yearly or quarterly, unless specially agreed upon; and the privilege of yearly advertising will be confined to their regular business, and other advertisements, not relating to their business as agreed for, to be paid for extra. Advertisements not marked by the advertiser the number of insertions, will be inserted till forbid.

All advertisements of public meetings, speaking, fairs, entertainments, etc., and all notices of private enterprises, or to promote private interests, must be paid for. Where the object is manifestly for the public good, or for benevolent purposes, we will pay (by deducting) half the advertising fee.

Regular advertisers and all other sending communications, or requiring notices, designed to call attention to any public entertainments, where charges are made for admittance; all notices of private enterprises; every notice now presented to execute all notices for any and every kind of Job Printing, in the most elegant style, on short notice, and at prices that will not fail to give satisfaction.

Having recently added a variety of new type to our JOB OFFICE, we are enabled to execute all notices for any and every kind of Job Printing, in the most elegant style, on short notice, and at prices that will not fail to give satisfaction.

## LOCAL MEMORANDUMS.

### CHURCHES.

Baptist—Rev. S. F. Thompson, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 3 p. m. Prayer-meeting Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, p. m. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, a. m. Church meeting for business, Saturday before the first Sabbath in each month, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Presbyterian—Rev. W. C. Thompson, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m. Prayer-meeting Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, a. m. Methodist—Rev. J. W. Cross, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, a. m.

### ODD FELLOWS.

Howard Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F. Regular Meeting every Monday night, at Odd Fellows Hall, at 6 o'clock.

### MASONS.

Solomon's Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M. Regular meeting, on the second Monday night of each month, at Masonic Hall at 6 o'clock.

Shelby Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2. Regular Meeting, on the first Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall, at 6 o'clock.

### TOWN OFFICERS.

Police Judge—Fielding Winslow.  
Town Marshal—Ephraim G. Darr.  
Trustees—T. O. Shackelford, Chairman; R. Neal, E. B. Seim, R. C. Tavis, J. W. Hickman, C. C. Watts, R. A. Martin.  
Treasurer—Jacob M. Owen.  
Clerk and Collector—G. H. Churchill.  
Street Surveyor, Watch, &c.—Geo. Sherwood, J. D. Hastings.

### CIRCUIT COURT.

Regular Terms commence on the second Monday in March and third Monday in September, and continue twelve judicial days.

County Court Terms commence first Monday in July.

Judge—William F. Bullock, of Louisville.

Clerk—James A. Jones.

Master in Chancery—Henry Bohannon.

### COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

The Presiding Judge holds his Quarterly Court on the first Monday of March, June, September, and December.

The Presiding Judge will be at the Court House on every Friday to transact Probate business.

County Court Terms commence second Monday in each month. Court of Claims held at May Term.

Presiding Judge—Joseph F. Force.

County Court Clerk—John C. Chinn.

County Attorney—Thomas B. Cochran.

Sheriff—John Robinson.

Deputy Sheriff—G. H. Gregory, J. R. Beckley, J. J. Moore, A. Dear.

Assessor—Alphus P. Hickman.

Standing Committee on Agriculture, Education, and Administration, &c.—James S. Whitaker.

### MAGISTRATES—MAGISTRATE'S COURTS—CONSTABLES.

1st District—H. F. HALL, Magistrate; J. L. LAYNE, Constable. Courts: first Friday in March, June, September, and December.

2nd District—R. S. SANDERS and A. BARNETT, Magistrates; J. O. DEAR, Constable. Courts: Saunders' on Tuesday, and Barnett's on Thursday after the second Monday in March, June, September, and December.

3rd District—W. H. MASON, Magistrate; R. S. SANDERS, Constable. Courts: first Friday in March, June, September, and December.

4th District—T. G. DRYVAL and J. E. SPOWART, Magistrates; W. H. MASON, Constable. Courts: fourth Saturday in March, June, September, and December.

5th District—A. D. WALLER and H. B. OLIVER, Magistrates; D. C. TALBOT, Constable. Courts: Waller's on first Friday, and Oliver's on the Thursday following the 2d Monday in March, June, September, and December.

6th District—W. F. POSE and J. H. NEALE, Magistrates; W. H. MASON, Constable. Courts: first Friday in March, June, September, and December.

7th District—S. C. GARRIS and W. M. BARNETT, Magistrates; W. H. MASON, Constable. Courts: first Friday in March, June, September, and December.

8th District—D. M. RANDALL and W. L. MCNEELY, Magistrates; W. H. MASON, Constable. Courts: first Friday in March, June, September, and December.

## The Shelby News.

It appears to be all a mistake about the death of Col. R. D. GILSON. The Princeton Courier, which announced his death, takes it back; and says the gentleman is still in the land of the living.

There is a good deal of excitement at Greenville, Ohio, about mad dogs. One man and several animals were bitten by dogs supposed to be mad. Some of the animals bitten have shown unmistakable signs of hydrophobia, but the man is still in good health, and has felt no symptoms of the fearful disease yet.

What is the matter with GREELY? The New York Tribune, is praising FORNEY, BUCHANAN, and the powers that are to be, with all the energy recently displayed in abusing them. At the same time he is substituting and snarling at his recent demi-god, W. H. SEWARD, ex-Gov. CLARK, and other leading Black Republicans. Has the Times got the lead, and taken the wind out of the Tribune's sails? And is the Tribune about to come out for BUCHANAN and the spoils?

The Paris Union says that, in consequence of the success which attended the efforts of M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire to bring horse flesh into use as human food, a society has been formed in Paris, for causing the flesh of young asses to be eaten also. "The society," says the Union, "maintains that such flesh is the most delicious in existence," and it holds weekly banquets in which the flesh is prepared in various ways. The Union adds that the famous Meeenas and Cardinal Dupont, both distinguished gourmands, "were passionately fond of the flesh of young asses."

Douglas on Slavery.—Recently, Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS made a speech at Clinton Springs, Ontario county, New York, to his friends. The Ontario Repository, an old line Democratic Buchanan paper, published the report of the speech, as revised and corrected by Judge DOUGLAS. We give below an extract from the speech; and would direct the attention of readers to it. It will be seen that Mr. DOUGLAS views negro slavery as a crime. We hope that those of our readers who differ with us in the opinion we hold,—and which is based entirely upon our public acts,—that DOUGLAS, BUCHANAN, the VAN BURENS, and the entire body of the Buchanan Democracy of the North are Abolitionists, will note this language of Mr. DOUGLAS. He is aspiring to the Presidency; and it may be that, in 1860, his friends will deny his anti-slavery opinions. Says the report of the speech:

"The objection, that the people of such Territories, if left to themselves, might legislate into their country the crime of slavery, as well as other crimes, he answered by showing from the well-known history of the United States, that in the exercise of this right of self-government, instead of so doing, six of the original thirteen colonies, which commenced by being slaveholding colonies, had actually emancipated their slaves without the least coercion from the Government of the United States; and the same result would follow, as he thought, in other slaveholding States, if the citizens of the non-slaveholding States would only give them the privilege of making their own laws in their own way, and the Territories in particular, where slavery has not yet been introduced, were in no danger of admitting the institution, as it was against the general conscience and prejudice of the people of the country, both North and South."

Gen. SHIELDS was present, and after Mr. DOUGLAS concluded, also made a speech. He went a little further than the "little giant," and declared himself "a thorough anti-slavery man;" and avowed that he was a citizen of Kansas he would oppose to blood the introduction of negro-slavery into the Territory!

Let the people treasure up in their minds these expressions of opinions. The time may come when they may want to explain their away.

We copy the following from the National Intelligencer:

Messrs. Gale and Stanton: The fact that such an absurd item as the following should be so extensively copied by the American press evinces either the most lamentable want of astronomical science in the American editorial corps, or the most execrable carelessness. The item is the following:

"The transit of Venus will take place in 1861, when the planet will pass directly between the earth and the sun during the day, and the darkness caused by it will make lights necessary in the houses. The transit only occurs once in a century, and on the last occasion the British Government fitted out an expedition to the South Pacific ocean for the purpose of observing it from several points simultaneously for astronomical purposes."

Let American Editors now cease "crowing over" the "Arrow-smith hoax" and the "black-man blunder" of the Independence Belge. An editor who cannot see at a glance the monstrous hoax embodied in the above item, is unfit for the editorial chair. It has made its appearance in certain quarters where it created no surprise; its appearance in certain other journals, supposed to be well informed on such schoolboy topics, has raised more than one blush for the honor of the American press. What ever the faults of the European press may be, it never commits a scientific blunder.

A. W. ELV.

JANUARY 8, 1857.

## Supposed Discovery of the Tower of Babel.

The following interesting particulars of the supposed discovery of the ruins of the Tower of Babel, we take from the Boston Traveler. The Traveler says that the official position of its correspondent, which gives him unusual opportunities and means of information, is a full guaranty of the correctness and reliability of all its statements.

DEBURY, Dec. 8, 1856.

To the Editor of the Traveler:

It is nearly two years since that I informed your readers of the grand and instructive discoveries in ancient Ninevah, made by Mr. Place, the French Consul in Mosul. Following up the researches of Mr. Botta and Mr. Leyard, he brought to light monuments of the long-entombed city, which equally amazed and delighted the world. A man of genius and enthusiasm, he was encouraged by his successes, to extend his researches, which he now closes with an achievement, which, if his opinions shall be verified, will add imperishable lustre to his name. The Tower of Babel was supposed to exist only as a Biblical souvenir—a thing of memory and not of substance. And, indeed, to many who contemplate it only in its audacity and folly, it seemed a myth or a fancy only of Oriental imagination or superstition. Besides no locality was assigned to the structure, except the great plain of Shinar, and no debris or ruins remained as the proof of its veritable reality.

How surprising, then, its discovery, if discovered by the hands of the Assyrians, whose base was laid in the earth yet soaked with the waters of the flood, and whose summit was designed to pierce the very heavens! And why not discovered? Ninevah has yielded up its secrets after a burial of long centuries. Babylon, once the glory of the Chaldean's excellency, has opened her gates again, if not to her Persian besiegers, at least to the living generation, of all races, and in her cylinder books offers her history to the world's inspection.

What remains for discovery in the wreck and ruin of the old world, but Babel, that mighty tower, which was designed to pierce the skies and defy a second deluge! If it seems too much for belief, what should be thought incredible, when Ninevah and Babylon are brought back to the land of the living by a sort of resurrection, and their monuments of art are traveling through the nations to amaze and delight mankind?

Besides there is a providence to be traced in these discoveries. They serve not only to arouse but to instruct, they not only gratify the curiosity, but establish beyond all doubt and controversy the veracity and inspiration of the Sacred Records. The light of pure Christianity seems to beam upon the early acts of the human race; it is met that it should be met by the light of the remotest antiquity.

The substance of the information which has just been circulated relating to the discovery of the Tower of Babel, I will give in a few words, expecting soon to receive fuller details, at the same time remarking that the French Consul General of Beirut, Mr. Lesseps, has received various curious articles which were found in the tower, which I hope soon to see and describe. I think my hand, if not my heart, will fairly tremble, if once it takes hold of the shovels, trowels, and the hods used by those old masons and builders.

The village of Arbela, so famous in history for the decisive battle fought near it by Darius and Alexander, is only a few days' journey from Mosul, to which Mr. Place, wearied with the monotonous wonders of Ninevah, set off with his accustomed enthusiasm in search of new discoveries, in a region celebrated in classical history. On his way an accident occurred, which proves to what a degree the statements of history respecting the locality are the simple truth. The escort of Mr. Place dismounted when they reached the field of Arbela, following the example of the Consul who wished to study the battle-field, and this he was doing, when he was struck by a Turkish stevedore, who, in the excitement of the moment, permitted no one to remain seated in his saddle. Soon, however, he mounted again, in order to scout the plain, and the escort did the same, except a single Turk of enormous proportions, who followed on foot, puffing and sweating. Mr. Place, pitying him for his sad plight, asked him if he did this because he preferred walking to riding.

"By no means," replied the Turk, "but I am unable to remount my horse, because I need the help of one man to get me up my stirrup, and who can find a single stone in all the plain of Gimgarnella?"

Now it is well known that Darius employed 300,000 men for many days, in leveling this plain, and in breaking whatever would interpose an obstacle to his cavalry and chariots of war. In the center of the battle-field of Arbela arises a hill of colossal dimensions, whose object the party vainly conjectured, thinking it might be a tomb or a triumphal monument, or more likely both. Unfortunately they had not time to examine it, nor the appliances necessary for exploring it.

Passing on, Mr. Place and his party at length discovered what they believed to be nothing less than the veritable remains of the Tower of Babel—the wonder of wonders, and the grandest spectacle which the eyes of men can contemplate in this age of the world. This proud tower, which was built in defiance of Heaven, and aimed to pierce the very skies, has lost, in the course of ages, its cloud reaching elevation. Six of its eight stories have fallen and crumbled into dust, but the two which remain are so high that they may be seen fifty or sixty miles around. The base of the tower is quadrangular, and each side about six hundred feet long. The tower is made of bricks of the purest clay, and of a white color, which is a little shaded with a yellow tint. Under a clear sun, and as a whole, this ancient monument of human skill and daring presents a fine blending of colors which sets the painter's pallet at defiance. Before being baked, the bricks had been covered with characters traced with the accuracy of the hand of a writing-master. Near the top of the letters the straight strokes were adorned with flourishes resembling the heads of nails. All was neat, regular and severe; and indeed those who saw these specimens of ancient calligraphy affirm that the fathers of the human race wrote a better hand than they do now.

Another curious fact arrested the attention of the exploring party. The sacred record runs thus: "And it came to pass as they journeyed from the East that they found a plain in the valley of Shinar, and they dwelt there. And they said one to another—Go to, let us make bricks and burn them thoroughly; and they had brick for stone, and instead of stone, and lime had they for mortar." Modern skeptics may ask: Where could these builders obtain all this bitumen for a vast quantity must have been demanded to meet the wants of so many trowels. It is a singular coincidence that Mr. Place discovered a fountain at a small distance from the tower, whose waters flow in such abundance as almost to form a river. The stream would force its way into a river in the vicinity, did not the people hasten to stop it by setting the bituminous flood on fire, when they tranquilly wait till the fire is extinguished for want of aliment. Thus the old fountain still pours out inexhaustible quantities of bitumen, or slime, which supplied these old builders in their vast enterprise. Bitumen also adds to the durability of bricks, as well as firmly consolidates them in masonry. Could anything be added to the marvel of the coincidences. Thus travels and expeditions in Assyria become Biblical corollaries, and new proofs are never wanting of old truths.

Among the interesting discoveries of Mr. Place, were certain inscriptions on tablets of gold, silver and copper, and also upon a metal now unknown, and which has somewhat the appearance of ivory. It has been submitted to the experiments of an intelligent metallurgist, and its qualities will soon be ascertained.

Some very curious photographs, taken by the expedition, completed their labors, one of which was of the ruins of the palace of the famous Queen Semiramis. This ancient monument, situated on the height of a mountain raised by the hands of the Assyrians, looks the awful solitude which surround Lake Van—a body of water six or seven times larger than Lake Geneva.

It is not strange that a gentleman who has seen and handled some of the articles brought from the Tower of Babel by Mr. Place, should be excited as he says he was: "In relation to archaeological news I take the liberty to inform you that I have just seen the oldest of the old world! Indeed, I do not know that I should be more surprised by seeing the fragments of the Ark itself. Fancy to yourself that I have just touched and held in my hand, and turned and turned again in every way, a little mummified of the Tower of Babel. This trinket of moulded clay illustrated and baked by the sons of Noah, has passed from the plain of Shinar to the chapel of St. Mesmin, and is the fruit of the strokes of the hammer in the hand of Mr. Place, our learned and enterprising Consul, to whom I am indebted for a sight of this precious relic, about which I have many questions to ask."

I will only add, that if your readers wish to obtain a distinct and accurate idea of the region referred to, in which lies the battle-field of Arbela, and the plain of Shinar, they should open their atlas and survey the country between Mosul on the Tigris, and Lake Van, southeast of Mount Ararat. It was very natural that the sons of Noah, descending from Ararat, should commence their agricultural labors in the fertile and well watered plain of Shinar, lying to the East, where, in the terrible remembrance of the flood, they vainly and impiously attempted a work which should protect them from the recurrence of the disaster. Recently I met an English gentleman, Major Frazier, who belonged to the staff of Gen. Williams, the hero of Kar, who, with three or four other Englishmen, had gained the summit of Mt. Ararat—the first feat of the kind since the children of Noah descended from it. Thus, by a singular coincidence, about the same time, the sacred summit was reached where the ark rested, and the tower discovered which was erected on the plain at its base.

SPRING PLANTING.—Farmers may now lay plans for spring-planting. It will be safe to plant a good breadth to corn, spring wheat, oats and barley—all of which make good bread; buckwheat, peas, beans, etc., and any quantity of potatoes, carrots, beets, turneps, etc. Pumpkins—we do not get half enough of these—squashes, melons, etc., and acres of berries should be put in the best condition, every tree trimmed, washed, and the ground properly enriched with compost of muck, decayed leaves, lime, etc. Do this, and not omitting the honey-bees, and the country will go on prospering. All other interests fluctuate with the crops. Good crops insure activity in manufactures, trade, and commerce. Short crops depress all. The farmer stands at the head of all useful pursuits. On him depend all others, nor could they even exist without him. Farmers, "put your best foot forward." Improve your lands; adopt labor-saving machines; use the best seeds, and the best varieties of plants, roots, fruits, etc. Get the best stock, keep it well, and you may rejoice in an honest occupation, and consider yourself one of the main pillars of civilization.

CALCULATION BY MACHINERY.—The attention of the learned world is now engrossed, says the Independence Belge, by a new invention, which promises to be of universal usefulness. Mr. Thomas, of Colmar, after thirty years of hard study and assiduous labor, has at last solved the problem of calculation by mechanism. His machine, which he has baptised "Arithmometre," is applicable to the mechanical solution of all arithmetical operations, from the simplest to the most complicated ones. This instrument solves, with marvellous rapidity, not only the four rules—addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, but also ascertains the powers of quantities, extracts the roots of numbers, resolves triangles, reduces ordinary and decimal fractions, and defines the rules of proportion, etc. Its rapidity of execution is such as to defy the ablest calculators. A multiplication of eight numbers with eight numbers, is executed in eighteen seconds; a division of sixteen cyphers, through eight cyphers, in twenty-four seconds. The machinery is so simple that, after the expiration of five minutes of instruction, the most ignorant hand knows enough at calculation to defy with its help all calculations, in rapidity and correctness. The "Arithmometre" is placed in a small, light box, which can be easily carried in a pocket, and is so constructed that its mechanism can scarcely ever be deranged. It is already in operation in several great commercial houses, the house of Rothschild, and in the Mint of France, and it soon will be as common as letter press.

## A Terrible Tragedy occurred in Washington City, a day or two since, the circumstances of which are thus briefly detailed by telegraph: A druggist filled a prescription ordered by a German physician for a child. The child took the medicine and died immediately after. Mr. Arnold took the remainder of the medicine to the druggist, and told him it was a fatal mistake. The druggist persisted that the medicine was right, and to show his confidence in the correctness of his opinion, swallowed a portion himself. He was immediately attacked by horrible convulsions and died in five minutes after. The doctor who merely tasted the prescription and spit it from his mouth, was attacked, and his life was with great difficulty saved. The affair has caused great excitement. The druggist had mixed Cyrene of potassium with lemon juice, developing enough Prussic acid in the prescription to have killed three hundred people.

## Educational Notices.

### SHELBYVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on Monday, the 19th of January, 1857.

Board and Tuition, including washing, lights and fuel, . . . . . \$70 00

Board, Tuition, &c., without washing, . . . . . 64 00

Painting in Oil Colors, . . . . . 25 00

Painting in Water Colors, Crayons, or Pen- . . . . . 10 00

Call Drawing, each, . . . . . 10 00

Modern Languages, . . . . . 10 00

Embroidery and Worsted, . . . . . 5 00 to 10 00

Music, with use of instrument, . . . . . 25 00

One half of the above charges required in advance. Day scholars will be charged for tuition in the College Department, . . . . . \$15 00

Primary Department, . . . . . 1 00

Fuel in public rooms, . . . . . 1 00

Part will be charged from the time they enter till the close of the session, no deduction being made for absence, except in case of protracted illness. All bills to be settled by cash or note at the close of each session. Unsettled accounts will bear interest. Those who desire further information are requested to visit us, or address the Conductors by letter.

D. T. STUART, Principal.

GEO. J. REID, Secy.

Shelbyville, Ky., January 14, 1857. toos88

### KENTUCKY FEMALE COLLEGE.

SHELBYVILLE, KY.—1856-57.

Rev. T. R. PALMER, A. M., President, and Professor of Natural Science, Mathematics, and English Literature.

Rev. J. W. GOODMAN, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.

Miss L. C. LAWRENCE, Esq., Professor of Political Science.

Miss MARY L. PALMER, Teacher of Mathematics.

Miss SUSAN T. TURNER, Teacher of Natural Science.

Miss MARY COLEMAN, Teacher of English Literature.

Miss EMILY D. PUGH, Primary Department.

Miss E. F. KIRK, Assistant Teacher of Instrumental Music.

Mr. G. H. NASON, Teachers of Ornamental Drawing, &c., &c.

Term—Session of Six Months.

Board, including washing, lights, and fire in sleeping rooms, morning and night, . . . . . \$50 00

Tuition in Primary Department, . . . . . 10 00

Tuition in College Department, (Junior Class), . . . . . 15 00

Tuition in College Department, (Senior Class), . . . . . 20 00

French, Spanish, or German Languages, each, 10 00

Music on Piano or Guitar, . . . . . 25 00

Use of Instrument, . . . . . 5 00

Drawing and Painting, each, . . . . . 10 00

Embroidery, . . . . . 5 00

Calligraphy, . . . . . 2 00

Fuel in school room, . . . . . 50

No extra charge for Ancient Languages. One half of all charges payable in advance. No deduction being made for absence, unless in case of protracted illness. Pupils relieved at any time, undischarged to the end of the session. An estimate of the high regard accorded this Institution, nearly one hundred students have availed themselves of its advantages within the past five months, drawn from seven different States of the Union.

F. B. DOWNS, A. M., B. S., is the Principal, and Professor of Mathematics, Natural Science, &c. He has a thorough Academic education, Professor Downs has had the advantage of a University Course. He also has a matured experience of nearly ten years, acquired in several different States, both as Principal of High Schools and Professor in College.

Rev. D. I. ISBELL, A. M., is Professor of Languages. The services of these gentlemen have been secured to the Seminary as Professors of Languages. He is a graduate of Georgetown College, of ripe scholarship, and of extensive experience of fifteen years, and as a highly popular and successful teacher, has perhaps but few equals in this section of country. His general and special attainments, and his experience, industry, and energy can accomplish is guaranteed to the patrons of this Institution.

Expenses per Session.

Tuition, \$15 to \$18

Board, \$2 to \$5 per week, which may be secured with the Principal, or in the best families.

For further particulars address the Principal, at New Castle, Henry county, Ky.

January 21, 1857. toos87

### Cincinnati Advertisements.

#### JOHN SHILLITO & CO.

No. 12 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati. Importers of DRY GOODS & CARPETS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and purchasers generally, that they are now opening an extensive and complete assortment of

Dry Goods, Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, &c.

At the lowest prices, and on the most liberal terms.

And, in addition, they are now opening a new and complete assortment of

Carpets, Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, &c.

At the lowest prices, and on the most liberal terms.

And, in addition, they are now opening a new and complete assortment of

Carpets, Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, &c.

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And, in addition, they are now opening a new and complete assortment of

Carpets, Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, &c.

At the lowest prices, and on the most liberal terms.

# The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.  
The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest newspaper published in Kentucky.  
Terms—\$2 in advance; \$2 50, payable within six months after subscription, at which time all subscriptions will be due and chargeable with interest.  
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1857.

**Dead.**—PRESTON S. BROOKS, Representative from South Carolina, died at Washington on the 27th ult. He had been in bed a day or two, suffering from the effects of a bad cold. He said to his friends, feeling considerably improved in health; but ten minutes afterwards he was seized with violent cough, and, in intense pain, expired. The event, so sudden, caused much surprise and sympathy throughout the city.

**Congress.**—On the 27th ultimo, after receiving and referring several petitions the Senate took up and considered the Indian appropriation bill. Adjourned before getting through.

**House.**—Mr. Campbell of Ohio, reported an amended tariff bill, from the committee of ways and means; and it was discussed in committee of the whole. The House also had up for consideration, a bill giving each branch of Congress the entire control of its contingent fund, without the revision of the accounting officers of the Treasury. This bill has been caused by the refusal of Mr. WHITTELEY to pass some of the illegal appropriations of Congress—and particularly of the House.

On the 28th, in the Senate, on motion of Mr. Wilson, it was resolved that the committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of sending a Commissioner to the islands of the East Indian Archipelago, with power to investigate the claims to sovereignty, which the government of the Netherlands asserts itself to possess over most of these islands, and from treaties with such independent states and tribes as may be found therein of sufficient power and importance to render such treaties necessary. Mr. Douglas reported a bill establishing judicial and land districts in the Galapagos purchase. Senate then adjourned.

**House.**—In consequence of the death of Mr. P. S. Brooks the House merely met and adjourned.

On the 29th, the death of Mr. Brooks was announced in the Senate by Mr. Evans, followed by Hunter and Toombs, and in the House by Keitt, followed by Quitman, Campbell, of Ohio, Clingan and Savage, the last incidentally justifying the attack on Mr. Sumner, which was evidently distasteful to his listeners. After the funeral services both houses adjourned.

On the 30th there was nothing of importance transacted in either house. On the 31st, in the Senate, on motion of Mr. Bigler, the bill providing for the survey of the Ohio river and its principal tributaries was made the special order of the day for Monday next.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. The debate was respecting our policy towards the Indian tribes, on the Pacific coast especially. Amendments agreed to, appropriating nearly 700,000 dollars for the restoration and maintenance of peace &c. in Oregon and Washington territories. Bill unenacted.

Senate adopted Mr. Houston's resolution calling on the President to furnish the number and causes of desertions from the Navy since the passage of the act providing for the efficiency of the Navy. Adjourned.

**House.**—Mr. Grow, from the committee on Territories, reported a bill fixing the boundaries of Minnesota, and authorizing the people to form for themselves a Constitution and a government, with a view to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States according to the Federal Constitution. An election is to be held on the first Monday of June for the choice of delegates to the convention. In the event of the people deciding in favor of a State government, the Marshal is to proceed to take a census of the Territory, with a view of ascertaining the number of representatives it is entitled to under the present census. The same provisions are in this bill as in former bills of Congress, relating to the public lands for education, and are to be assented to as obligatory on both Minnesota and the United States.

Mr. Grow said the proposed State would embrace 70,000 square miles, leaving west of the boundary about 90,000 square miles to be hereafter created into a government by the Indian name of Dacotah. After considerable discussion, the bill passed: yeas 98, nays 74.

Mr. Grow, from Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the relief of the people of Kansas, declaring all the pretended laws passed by the Legislature at the Shawnee Mission null and void, for the reason that the members were elected in violation of the organic act, and by usurped power, and had enacted cruel and oppressive statutes. The bill provides for holding a new election. Any person offering to vote, must prove by his own oath that he is a bona fide settler, and by the oath of two legal voters that he has been for more than one month preceding the election an actual resident, and for fifteen days a resident in the election district. Fines from \$20 to \$500, and imprisonment from 1 to 12 months to be imposed on illegal voting, disturbance or control of the polls by armed or organized bands, and wilful reception of illegal voters by the judges. Mr. Clingan moved, but the House refused to lay the bill on the table—81 against 92. Mr. Kunkel said he could not consent to sweep away the whole code of Kansas laws, and appealed to Mr. Grow to withdraw his demand for the previous question, that he might offer a substitute repealing certain obnoxious laws. Mr. Campbell wished to make an amendment allowing non but citizens of the U. S. to vote. Mr. Letcher wanted the bill to go where it could be seen and discussed. Mr. Grow moved the bill be recommitted, pending which the House took up the bill authorizing the inhabitants of Oregon to form a Constitution and State Government, preliminary to admission into the Union, the provisions, with the exception of boundary, similar to those of the Minnesota bill. It gives one representative to Congress.

Mr. Grow said the bill gives Oregon 86,000 square miles. The population is now about 99,000. Mr. Whitney wished to confine voting to citizens of the United States. He would do what he could to prevent them from making a Constitution for American citizens. Mr. Lane replied that the laws of Oregon do not allow aliens to vote, nor do they claim that privilege. Mr. Humphrey Marshall offered an amendment (agreed to) against 49 confining suffrage at election for delegates to frame a Constitution, to Citizens of the U. S. Bill subsequently passed. Adjourned.

**Judge Doolittle, Black Republican,** has been elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Wisconsin.

The Indiana House of Representatives has passed a bill to repeal the liquor law of 1855, by a vote of 70 to 18.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WIRT, widow of the celebrated WILLIAM WIRT, died on the 24th ultimo, in Annapolis, Maryland, aged 73 years.

Hon. JOHN BARNEY, a member of Congress many years ago from Maryland, died in Washington on the 25th ult. His disease was pneumonia.

The several Banks of Louisville have contributed an aggregate sum of over \$1000 to the relief of the poor of the city. The Northern Bank, at Lexington, has given \$250 for the poor of that city.

The Register of the Land Office at Stillwater, Minnesota, has decided that negroes, not being recognized as citizens cannot preempt government land.

On the 20th ult., eleven fires occurred in New York city, destroying a large amount of property. The fire-bells commenced ringing before daylight, and ceased for only brief intervals during the day and night.

Within two weeks past, Mr. THURSTON, Cashier of the Bank of Louisville; Captain L. S. MOREHEAD, the well known steamboat agent; T. THORNTON, Esq., and E. P. POPE, all old and esteemed citizens of Louisville and vicinity, have died.

The Rev. R. C. GRUNDY, for twenty years pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Mayville, has resigned, in consequence of the inability of the congregation to pay him a sufficient salary.

J. S. DURY, Esq., has resumed the editorial control of the Mt. Sterling Whig. R. LINDSEY, Esq., a gentleman of talents, and an able advocate of the principles of the American party.

R. R. LINDSEY, late Editor of the Mt. Sterling Whig, intends, if he can get subscribers sufficient, to establish another paper in Mt. Sterling.

The Louisville Courier says: "An unusual amount of severe and fatal sickness has prevailed in this city and vicinity during the last few weeks—the result, probably, of the recent severe cold and inclement weather."

The St. Louis Intelligencer speaks of a meeting at Canastota, on "Dress Reform," very approvingly, and expresses the hope that the meeting will "put down" low neck dresses. We protest against such a thing. Such dresses are low enough already, in all conscience. We think that the meeting had better resolve to raise them up.

Massachusetts papers state that the prohibitory liquor law of that State proves utterly inefficient. They assert that never, at any previous time, has there been so free and unrestricted a sale of liquor in Boston as at present. Drinking saloons have multiplied until they are to be found at the corner of almost every street.

The Boston Traveler says that the ruins of an ancient Grecian city have been discovered in the Crimea, which is to be soon explored. Immense tumuli are found near it, being monuments over the remains of deceased kings and rulers. Sculptures, etruscan vases, carved ivory, and other remains, all in the highest style of the Grecian art, have been found.

Orders have been issued by the postmasters of the Eastern and Northern cities, and by other officers of the United States, to their clerks to take no more expenses, shillings, or Spanish quarters, in accordance with the law recently passed by Congress, and which goes into immediate effect. It reduces the value, at the United States public offices, of Spanish quarters, shillings, and sixpences, respectively, to twenty, ten, and five cents.

The United States Agricultural Society, have appointed a committee to wait upon the present owner of Mount Vernon to ascertain on what terms he will sell it, to be devoted to agriculture; and they are authorized to memorialize Congress to purchase it for that purpose.

The British government has given notice to naturalized subjects that the certificate of naturalization does not place the holder beyond the power and control of his native country, unless he has received from the government of his native country a certificate of release from his natural allegiance. This singular proceeding is attributed to the influence of Louis Napoleon.

The Legislature of Kansas has repealed the laws against the circulation of incendiary documents, prescribing certain paths, etc., admitted to be contrary to the Federal Constitution. Provision will be made for the formation of a State Government at an early day.

An Indiana farmer, one of Governor WRIGHT's constituents, having a profound admiration for His Excellency, and knowing that he was President of the Agricultural Society, wrote to him for advice as to the best method of improving his stock of sheep. The Governor's answer was instant, brief, sentences, sincere: "Get a Hydraulic Ram—better than the South down for motion—equal to the Merino for wool."

German writers are discussing a new science. It goes by some unpronounceable name, which in English means "the Physiology of the Human Form." Its theory is that the body indicates in a great degree the quality and characteristics of the mind. That not physiognomy, physiognomy and temperament are to be taken into account, but the whole frame—elbow, shoulder, chest and back, face and head, &c., if studied carefully in detail, are as indicative of character in a man, as they are of speed and bottom in a horse.

The frozen body of a little girl, evidently about eight years of age, was found in the woods in Ballard, county, Ky., about fourteen miles from Emporium, Ill., on the 4th ult., by a negro man while engaged in hunting. The little creature had, it seems, lost herself in the woods, and to avoid freezing had nestled herself closely beside a large log, first having cleared away the snow, and gathered a few dry leaves and sticks to lie down upon. The negro carried the body in his arms to a cabin about a mile distant, where it was recognized.

## From Washington.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, President-elect, arrived at Washington city on the 27th ult., and took lodgings at the National Hotel.

In New Orleans and Baltimore press, we see efforts are making to bring Mr. PICKENS, of South Carolina, into the Cabinet.

The House Committee of the Judiciary have resolved that Judge WATROUS of Texas, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. This is the first impeachment of a Federal Judge for 27 years.

Hon. JOHN APPLETON, of Maine, will be editor of the Washington Union after the fourth of March next. Mr. NICHOLSON, the present editor, retires voluntarily at that time.

Great struggles are going on at Washington to push upon Mr. BUCHANAN, or that man for his Cabinet. JOHN APPLETON is courted hard as the President's Mentor, or Cabinet-maker. The Pacific Railroad is pushed in the N. Y. Tribune correspondence as a "Republican" (pledged) measure, and "Republicanism" in Congress is lectured for not building the road.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the House have decided to report in favor of Dr. RAINY's line of steamers between New York and the West Indies and Brazil, touching at Savannah, Georgia. The steamers are to touch at St. Thomas, Barbadoes, and Demerara, and each way at Savannah, for the receipt and delivery of mails, under a penalty of \$2,000 per trip. It is said that our commerce with the regions developed by this line is for 1856 \$94,000,000, or one-sixth of the American commerce. The same committee have also decided a bill to be reported in favor of a line of Bleeker and others between Panama and Valparaiso, and in favor of a line of Hanson's, between New York and Gluestadt, via Rotterdam and North Europe. These are considered important pioneer advances into large and undeveloped fields of American enterprise. The remaining propositions for foreign mails was probably decided yesterday.

A bill has been brought forward in the House of Representatives for a Wagon Road to California. It provides an appropriation of \$150,000, or so much as may be necessary, for the construction of such a road from the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, in Nebraska, by way of Salt Lake, to Honey Lake Valley on the eastern frontier of California, to connect with the road already authorized from Fort Ridgely to the South Pass. Military posts are also provided for such points of the road as may be infested by Indians, who, since the buffalo trade has given out to such an extent, are in the habit of levying toll on travelers and emigrants.

The Government has been officially advised that the Seminole Indians, finding no alternative left but emigration or hostilities, have chosen the latter. Accounts from South Florida show the prevalence of a great alarm among the frontier settlers. Several companies of volunteers, in addition to those already in the service of the United States, were being organized for the purpose of affording protection to the inhabitants.

The pension bill now before Congress proposes that all invalid pensions shall not be less than eight dollars per month in the highest degree and in proportion to the degree of disability. It also provides that if any person has died or shall die of injury received, casualty incurred, or disease contracted whilst in the line of duty in the army, navy, or marine corps, his widow, or, if no widow, his children shall receive a monthly pension, to be computed according to the rate of the present navy pay; the rank of army officers to be assimilated to that of navy officers. Some exceptions are provided for in cases where disability or death has resulted from vicious conduct or immoral habits.

The President, in response to a resolution of the Senate, has transmitted the voluminous correspondence relative to the Venezuelan Government driving certain American citizens from the Ayos Guano Islands. Mr. May, in a letter to the American resident Minister at Caracas, dated the present month, urges him to press the settlement of this subject on the Government of Venezuela, saying its no defence for the spoliation of our citizens' property, their forcible expulsion, and their heavy losses, to say the Islands belong to some other nation than Venezuela; and that there are facts, abundantly sustained by evidence, of gross outrage upon the persons and property of our citizens, and of heavy losses thereupon consequent.

A SERIES OF BLUNDERS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times, says:

A correspondence, recently published by the House, reveals a ludicrous series of blunders over the signature of Secretary Guthrie—for which, however, he is not really responsible half so much as his Assistant-Secretary may be supposed to be—for it is well known that in these matters of minor detail, the Secretary never can do more than affix his signature to a letter presented to him therefore.

The subject of the correspondence is the controversy with the Department in relation to refusal to pay to the employees of the House the extra pay voted them last adjournment. Guthrie's first letter cites a law of Congress "of July 26, 1842." The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in reply, notified the Secretary that there was no law approved on that day.

The Secretary rejoined, stating that his previous letter should have referred to a law of "26th August, 1842." Mr. Campbell answered to this that he could find in no law of "26th August, 1842," any such language as that quoted by the Secretary in his first letter. This brings out still another error from Mr. Guthrie, stating that the law cited was the 2d section of the act "of August, 23d," instead of the 26th.

Still again the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means informed the Secretary that the law of 23d August, 1844, did not contain the language quoted in his original letter. Mr. Guthrie's answer to this was an acknowledgment of error, and a declaration that the act from which he quoted was the one of "21st July, 1842," instead of 26th July, 1842.

Now opens a new act in the farce, and Mr. Campbell writes to the Secretary, showing him that the section of the act of 21st July, 1842, to which he had referred, was repealed in the act of Aug. 31st, 1852. Mr. Guthrie promptly answered, acknowledging the last and fatal error, and so ended this remarkable budget of blunders. Rather a bad look for our correct and impeccable Assistant-Secretary!

Our readers are well aware that we have never advertised patent medicines—yet we now publish an advertisement of Ayer's Pills, not because we are paid for it alone, but because we honestly believe that Dr. Ayer is one of the best Physicians and Chemists of the age, and because we know from experience that his Cherry Pectoral is the best medicine for a Cough that was ever invented. We have been cured by it of a severe Bronchitis, and have given it to our family with unfailing success for Colds, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c. Our neighbors who have tried these Pills represent them as an extraordinary good medicine.—*Democrat, McClure, Finton Co., Ohio.*

**Wood's Hair Restorative.**—We cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers to the "Hair Restorative" of Prof. O. J. Wood & Co., of St. Louis. He has numerous certificates from persons of the highest character, to the merits of his Restorative. From positive knowledge we are also enabled to say that it is in every sense what it professes to be, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it the finest preparation for the head and hair which has so far been devised by human ingenuity. We have seen it arrest threatened baldness, and restore to the head its original profusion of natural and glossy hair, and when the latter has been prematurely tinged with gray, we have seen it, like magic, restore the colors of youth and health. The distinguished property of this, we might say, "miraculous" Restorative, is that it gives to the person who uses it, the same head of hair that they wore in youth, thus acting in strict compliance with the rules of the first and greatest of all toilet makers—Nature. No one who has used it will hesitate to unite with us in this testimony to its peculiar merit.—*Covington (Ind.) People's Friend.*

For sale by J. L. ELLIOTT & Co., Dealers in Drugs, Books, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, Shelbyville, Ky.

**STATE OF SUPERIOR.**—A petition, largely signed, was presented the Michigan Legislature, a few days since, by citizens residing in the iron and copper region north of Lake Michigan and south of Lake Superior, asking to be separated from the remainder of the State and restored to a Territorial Government, so that a new State may eventually be erected out of that isolated portion of the world. The geography of the country shows the propriety of such a division.

**A HARD CASE.**—A committee of the Ohio legislature are investigating a case in which it is charged that a convict has been deprived of his sight by the ignorance or recklessness of the penitentiary physician. It seems the physician operated upon one of his eyes and put it out. The convict refused then to allow another operation, but the doctor insisted, and now the man is stone blind. He has been in the penitentiary over his time because the warden and directors do not know what to do with him. Such a case certainly demands strict investigation.

**A PROSPECTIVE GLANCE.**—John Wentworth, who served in Congress with Mr. Cameron, and who is a shrewd observer of men and things, says: "It would not surprise us if he eventually supported Mr. Buchanan. He is much such a man as Gov. Matteson—more of a speculator than a politician; and has beaten Forney as Governor. Matteson intended to have beaten Senator Trumbull, and now intends to beat Douglas. There is not another man living who could have beaten Forney, under the circumstances, but General Cameron, or Mr. Fremont papers, who are puffing Governor Matteson, say he is the only man who can beat Douglas. Judge Douglas will rejoice heartily at the defeat of Forney, to whom he attributes the nomination of Buchanan over him at Cincinnati last fall."

The iron has been laid for several miles on the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, from the town of Ashland out, and the engine and some freight cars are now running on it, bringing it into Ashland. The road is ready to lay it some ten miles farther, and would have been done before this but for the fact that the boats which started for the iron to Cincinnati, were frozen up. The moment the river rises it will be shipped and in four weeks thereafter the iron laid over the finished section.

As soon as the work at Stewart's tunnel is finished, there will be twenty miles of the road finished at this end ready for the iron. Ten miles on both sides of the tunnel will be now graded. The tunnel will be completed by April, after which it will take but a short time to put the cars in motion on that twenty miles.—*Mt. Sterling Whig.*

**TRAGEDY IN ARKANSAS.**—We take the following account of a terrible tragedy in Independence county, from the Independent Balance, of the 9th ult., published at Batesville:

The circumstances indicated that a man by the name of Dean, under the influence of some brutal passion, had assaulted his wife with the intention of killing her, and she resisted and fled, but the poor fond fellow stabbed her several times, and, bringing down her throat, and she was found lying dead, having apparently fallen on her face while in the act of running. Dean himself was found lying dead in his house, with his knife and razor lying bloody beside him. Remorse for killing his wife, no doubt, instigated him to take his own life. This unfortunate couple had been married but a few months. Dean was reputed to be a sober, steady man, and his wife a very kind inoffensive woman.

**AN OUTRAGE IN LOUISIANA.**—We learn from the Central Organ, published at Marksville, in Ayoelles Parish, the particulars of a horrible brutal outrage perpetrated on the person of a white girl, aged twelve years, the daughter of a widow named Mrs. Cochrane, by two negro men belonging to Mr. E. Rabalais, of that parish. Mrs. C. was absent at a ball, on the 24th ult., in the vicinity, leaving her daughter at home with a younger sister in charge of an old negro. At twelve o'clock the villains came, dragged her into the yard, and successively violated her person. Her screams roused a neighbor, who came too late to render assistance. She was found lying on the ground suffering severely from the injuries. In her struggles she tore an earring from one of the negroes, and the other left his jacket, by which they were both subsequently arrested. They were protected from the mob, tried, found guilty and hanged.

It is suggested that the Government provide stamped wrappers for newspapers.

**WHAT NEED OF AMERICANS.**—Our Democratic friends will be sorry to hear of the resignation of Mr. H. Kohan, the postmaster at Greensboro. The cause of his resignation is, as we have been told, that he failed to vote for B. and B., which exasperated his foreign-loving brethren so much that it was asked of him why he failed to do so. He came out then that he had never been naturalized, and could not face some of Sam's boys, who made it their business to challenge every foreigner offering to vote. And yet this man has been, as we have been informed, voting regularly in all elections and holding an office of great trust under the General Government. Will any say there is no necessity for an American party?—*Eutaw (Ala.) Whig.*

**AMERICANS AT ENGLISH GUEST DINNERS.**—Some surprise is expressed at the announcement of plain private American citizens desiring to sit at the table of the Queen, with the Queen. We are told that this is the result of the advice of the Ministry. America is a first Power in the world. It is her policy—the very principle of her constitution—to have no artificial distinction of rank. The Queen invites to dinner the major domo or gold stick of any little German principality excommunicated, from a desire to be on friendly terms with all Powers. Now, as the United States have no gold sticks or hereditary grand washerwomen, their citizens have hitherto been by etiquette excluded from the circle of royal civilities. Seeing the mountain couldn't go to Mahomet, the prophet has gone to the mountain; Palmerston has "swallowed formulas," and Queen Victoria plays the hostess to plain Uncle Sam.—*London Weekly Dispatch.*

**CURIOS APPLICATION OF PHOTOGRAPHY.**—INTERESTING TO LADIES.—A Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Times furnishes the following paragraph in one of his graphic letters:—

One of the richest proprietors of the quarter Beaujon of this city is so jealous of the beauty of his wife that he never yet called in a doctor, even in the most critical moments of illness or suffering through which she had to pass. But lately a violent phlegmonous inflammation declared itself in the side of the handsome patient, in the presence of which the ordinary female physician of the family and the nurse declared themselves incompetent. This time the intervention of a doctor was imperative. But inasmuch as the disease was entirely exterior, the husband, who occupies himself little as an amateur with photography, conceived the idea of taking an exact likeness of the seat of the malady, then to color it and carry it to the doctor. This was done; the doctor examined the photograph with a microscope and prescribed. Every morning a new proof of the disease was sent to the doctor, who judged thus *de visu* of its decline—the patient got well. When the hour for settling the bill arrived, the husband, as economical as jealous, endeavored to diminish it, presenting that he ought not to pay for simple consultations the same price as for visits at the bedside. But by the advice of a friend he was made to understand that he had better settle the affair amicably with the doctor, otherwise the latter who held his photographs might some day make his wife figure in a book of pathology for general circulation. The friend's advice was adopted.

**Immigration for 1856.**—The Journal of Commerce gives a table prepared down to the close of the year, of the immigration of 1856, from which it appears that the total influx of foreigners into the United States is about 5,000 in advance of the previous year, which is quite as large as had been anticipated, but there is still a large falling off in comparison with several previous years. The infusion of the German element continues to exceed that of any other nationality. These facts are of great interest, inasmuch as the arrivals of aliens at New York are about three-fourths of the total for the whole country. In 1853, they were seventy-seven per cent. of those returned at Washington, and in 1854 seventy-eight per cent. The books of the N. Y. Commissioners of Immigration are so kept that on the 1st of January the immigration of the previous year can be immediately published. The annual report of the Commissioners is in course of preparation, but will not be presented to the Legislature before the latter part of January. The following table shows the immigration at New York for the last four years, with monthly comparisons:

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
January	4,901	15,214	7,485	2,344
February	11,958	4,446	6,123	2,284
March	9,685	3,758	2,069	4,584
April	20,148	21,148	10,195	8,295
May	30,212	34,078	24,177	19,006
June	45,578	25,807	19,427	30,024
July	35,256	28,847	15,716	15,846
August	36,623	39,416	11,980	17,253
September	30,288	25,759	11,706	14,078
October	23,201	20,878	13,342	16,598
November	18,485	20,276	7,453	16,746
December	18,824	25,396	9,360	4,287
Total	384,945	319,223	136,233	141,672

The proportion of Irish and Germans appeared since the commencement of the year, as follows:

	Irish.	Germans.	Total.
January	384	384	2,344
February	1,040	1,040	2,284
March	3,237	3,237	4,584
April	6,216	6,216	19,006
May	6,045	6,045	30,024
June	5,068	5,068	15,846
July	5,098	7,719	17,253
August	5,247	5,247	14,078
September	5,291	7,515	16,598
October	5,201	7,841	16,746
November	1,320	3,241	4,287
December	43,996	55,846	141,672

The great Irish emigration, which derived its impulse from the memorable famine in that country, reached its height in 1851—the number who landed in New York amounting to 163,258. The German emigration, produced by cisatlantic agitation and revolutionary movements, was greatest in 1854, the arrivals of this class amounting in that year to 176,986. The proportion of Irish and Germans arrived in New York for three years past, appears from the following, in comparison with the total of all nations for the same period:

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Irish	176,986	52,892	55,846
Germans	49,045	48,943	42,998
Total	319,223	136,233	131,672

According to the prognostications of the Liverpool Times, an increased emigration may be expected next Spring. That paper recently remarked that—

"Last year there was an unusually small amount of emigration, owing to the war; the drafts of the army and navy increased employment at home, and the check given to emigration to the United States by the stringent American regulation and the political objections to the Catholics and the Irish, and to naturalization, which had before been freely granted. The employment of many large steamers now disengaged from the transport service and reduced fares, coupled with the prosperous state of Canada and Australia, will lead to an increased emigration next Spring."

**From California.**—The steam-ship Illinois arrived at New York on the 28th ultimo, with late California dates. There is nothing very important. At San Francisco business was extremely dull, but prices generally unaltered. Arrivals of dust from the interior was increasing, but there was still a scarcity. Cook, Folger & Co., and A. J. Donner have failed. Much rain has recently fallen in all parts of California except the Southern portion.

The latest accounts from Los Angeles represent the fields as destitute of vegetation and the cattle dying of starvation, the rains not having extended to that section. In the mining regions the rains have fallen copiously and large quantities of gold have been washed out. The miners who have been idle for months are now at work with a prospect of water for weeks to come.

In several of the mining localities in the North the cold has interfered with the operations of the mines. At Weaver's the snow was three feet deep and the roof of the mine had been crushed by the weight. More snow has fallen on the coast range than for seven years previous.

The mines were paying better than for several years past. But little is said concerning the State debt. A bill will undoubtedly pass the legislature authorizing the payment of the debt and submitting the matter to the people for ratification.

Dates from Oregon are to the 20th of December. The legislature has passed a bill providing for a vote by the people on the question of forming a State constitution. Heavy snows have fallen in Oregon.

**From Nicaragua.**—A late arrival from Aspinwall brings a large number of Walker's men, who had deserted him. They bring the news that Walker had evacuated Rivas, and was at St. George's surrounded by the allies, who had offered him terms of surrender, and as he was cut off from supplies, he was hourly expected that his followers would surrender.

The Aspinwall Courier of the 19th says that it was reported by the Thames that the steamer Sierra Nevada had been captured by the Costa Ricans, and that in consequence the St. Mary's would leave Panama for San Juan immediately.

The British mail steamer Thames, which arrived at Aspinwall from Greytown, reported Walker, with a force of 500 men, surrounded by enemies, who had offered him terms of capitulation, which he would probably accept.

The Panama Star contains details of the seizure of Walker's steamer, but gives nothing of importance additional to what is already known here.

## Foreign News.

**NEW YORK, Jan. 28.**—The steamer Arago, from Havre and Southampton, brings Liverpool dates to the 14th inst. The Neuchatel question is definitely settled. Switzerland has released the insurgent prisoners, and Prussia on her part acknowledges the independence of Neuchatel and suspends all military preparations.

The Russians have met with a most disastrous defeat near Baykonk, in Circassia, where they were attacked by fifteen thousand Circassians, and forced to retreat with a loss of two thousand men and their artillery.

The hostilities were continued at Canton, and the American vessels have become fully engaged in the struggle.

The explanation of the engagement of the American forces at Canton in the renewed hostilities, is that the Chinese, having offered a price for the heads of several Englishmen, some American heads were sent by mistake. There are no further particulars relative to it. The telegraphic advices from Canton are to the 24th of November.

The West India Company's steamer was stranded on the 13th instant, in the British Channel.

The French admiral at Macao has sent orders to all the French vessels belonging to the nation to join him immediately.

It is rumored that Russia has further remonstrated against Anglo-French occupation of Greece. The difficulty between Spain and the Pope has been settled.

The Portuguese Cortes met on the 1st of January. Don Pedro expressed thanks to the government of England and the United States for support offered to him in his whaling boats off the Cape de Verde Islands.

A second submarine Atlantic Telegraph Company has been organized in London, to go direct to the shores of the United States.

**HALIFAX, Jan. 29.**—The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool, arrived here last night with dates to the 17th instant.

Committees of both Houses of the Swiss Federation adopted a proposition to release the prisoners. A telegraphic dispatch from Bern, 17th, announces that the National Council adopted propositions of Commission by 91 against 4. Council of State not yet voted.

No formal engagements were made by Prussia, but it is understood that King renounces all claim to the sovereignty and revenue of Neuchatel. Two castles of Neuchatel and Locle, however, remain the King's property. Their revenue is to be disbursed in local charities.

**Britain.**—Meetings continue throughout the country against the war



